

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
In Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

PRINTED BY THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AT SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 22, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

IN THE VALLEY.—The Shenandoah Cam-
paign of 1862. By Gen. Henry Cuyler,
Fargo, Dak.ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A Narrative of a
Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thoma-
son Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. A., Newport, R. I.ON TO RICHMOND.—A Graphic Narrative of
Capture and Captivity. By George B.
Crawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Wellburg, W. Va.HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—The First Batta-
lion. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City.PERRYVILLE.—The Battle as Seen by an
Artilleryman. By W. H. Ball, 5th Wis.
Battery, Eden, Dak.CAHABA PRISON.—Life and Death in this
Place of Confinement. By G. J. Zemanan.LEWISBURG.—Campaigning and Fighting
in West Virginia. By John T. Douth, Ser-
geant, Co. G, 36th Ohio, Hartwell, O.THE "WILD CATS"—Something About the
160th Pa. By "K. M. S."TRENTON STATION.—The cavalry bat-
tle there and Gen. Custer's narrow escape.
By Capt. N. D. Preston, 10th N. Y. Cav.,
Pittsburg, Pa.IN LEVEE PRISONS.—The graphic story of
Lieut. Willis, 4th Ind. By Frank A. Myers,
Washington, Ind.NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.—How
one-third of the Union area was saved in
1861-62. By Sergt. A. B. Sampson, Troop
F, 1st Colo. Can., Tucson, Ariz.A WAGONMASTER'S STORY.—An episode
of Mosby's career in the Shenandoah. By
M. F. Harbrow, Brown's Mills, N. J.FOOT PILLION.—The story of the tragedy of
April 13, 1864. By F. C. George, 7th Kan.
Co., Sheldahl, Pa.BULL RUN, GETTYSBURG AND THE
WILDERNESS.—The work of the cavalry
in these campaigns. By A. E. Matthews, 1st
Mch. Cav., Milford, Mich.THE LAST BLOW AT HOOB'S ARMY.—
The chase southward from Nashville and the
attack on the pontons. By Lieut. Charles
Kirk, 13th Pa. Cav., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

Take a Chance While It is Offered.

The Waterbury Watch Company has
changed its plan of conducting business, and
will hereafter only sell its watches through
the regular jewelry stores.We have still a small number of these
splendid timepieces on hand, which we will
sell at the old rates.That is, we will send the watch—
FREE OF COST—To any one who will
send us a club of 10 subscribers at \$1 each—total \$10.—OR—
FOR 50 CENTS—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us nine subscribers at \$1 each—total \$9.**FOR 75 CENTS**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us eight subscribers at \$1 each—total \$8.**FOR \$1.25**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us six subscribers at \$1 each—total \$6.**FOR \$1.50**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us five subscribers at \$1 each—total \$5.**FOR \$1.75**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us four subscribers at \$1 each—total \$4.**FOR \$2.25**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us three subscribers at \$1 each—total \$3.**FOR \$2.50**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us two subscribers at \$1 each—total \$2.**FOR \$3**—Additional, we will send
the watch, free of cost, to any one who will
send us one subscriber at \$1 each—total \$1.Do not neglect this opportunity.
Go to work at once. It takes but little work
to get them to the National Tribune.
For 25 cents extra we will send the nickel-plated
chain and clasp. Address—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.There is no better Christmas present for a
boy than one of these watches.

CONVERSATION CLUB BADGE.

The above picture shows the exact size of
the silver badge designed for the members of
The National Tribune's Conversation
Club. It is made of coin silver, and makes
a very ornamental. We will send it to
any address on receipt of \$1.

CHRISTMAS.

Next Sunday occurs the glad festival com-
memorating the time when
In the beauty of the little Christ was born across the
morn,
With glory in His bosom that transfigures you and
me.When the Man came to the world whose
mission upon earth it was to drain the cup
of death to its last bitter dregs that all man-
kind might be saved through Him.By His sufferings and death He taught
the God-like lesson of sacrifice of self, even to
utter obliteration, that good may come to
others.The sublime example set in the sacred
tragedy on Mount Calvary has, for more than
1800 years, filled the world with noble men
and women who gave cheerfully given life,
and all that life had to offer, that their fel-
low-men and women might be made holier,
freer and happier. The light of the glory of
God which has shone from their lives and
deeds has illumined the four corners of the
earth during all these revolving centuries,
and fostered the growth of every virtue that
can adorn man, or make life more gracious
and beautiful. Divine truth, pure light and
exalted love for one's fellow-men have flow-
ed in a radiant flood from the Cross set up
on Calvary, to bless and benefit the world
through all time.It is this that we are to reflect upon and
rejoice over during the "hallowed and gra-
cious time," as Shakespeare terms it, upon
which we are now entering.While remembering the divine sacrifice of
the Man of Sorrows and the countless bless-
ings which flowed from it and enveloped
the world like the sunlight, let us remem-
ber also the self-sacrifice of those who, in
humane imitation of Him, died to make
men free, even as He died to make men
holier—let us remember those who gave all
that men could give, not to gain benefit
and blessings for themselves, but to gain
them for us and for all who may come
after us.It is as little return as we can make for
all the blood and suffering of
Four hundred thousand men,
The brave and good, the true,
Who died on battle-plain and prison-pen for me
and you;

Good friends, for me and you.

To couple their names in affection with Him
who taught them and all men how to die for
the eternal right.Nor should this step with love and honor
for the dead. Let us love, honor and help—
when help is necessary—the living, who
fought and endured no less nobly than they
who gave the last full measure of devotion
on the battlefield.We can most fittingly celebrate this Chris-
tianity by works of charity to our stricken
countrymen.We can best honor Him who died for all
men by caring for those who have suffered
for men's sake, and for the widows and
orphans of those who died, even as He died.
No comrade should let the Christmas pass
without celebrating it by doing something
to help alleviate the troubles of some other
comrade, or his widow and orphans. Let
everyone see that some one who is bound to us
by ties of common service for our country
and humanity is made happier or more
comfortable by his act. Christmas dinner
will taste all the sweeter from the knowl-
edge that Christmas has been made brighter
to some veteran and his family by the gift
of a bountiful dinner or some other comfort
for his home.We wish all our readers a Merry Christ-
mas, with a repetition of the injunction that
the best way to make it merry is by an act
of charity and fraternity to some comrade.

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED.

What we have pictured of the direful con-
sequences which would have followed if our
soldiers had not persevered against all dis-
couragements and fought the war to a tri-
umphant conclusion, is sustained by testi-
mony of Gen. R. E. Colston, a distinguished
Confederate officer, who after Lee surren-
dered, went abroad, and served with credit
in foreign armies, until he recovered from the
sting of defeat and came back to the United
States thoroughly "reconstructed." He says:We can hardly doubt that if the Union had
been broken up into three or four Confederacies (as it
would have been after its prestige was once de-
stroyed) they would have felt toward each other as
France, Germany, Austria and Russia feel at this
day. The result would have been vain attempts to
maintain a durable balance of power, continual
wars, conscription, standing armies, fortifications
and custom-houses on every frontier, and burdens
for more grievous than those under which we
now live. The result would have been vain attempts
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now live. The result would have been vain attempts
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wars, conscription, standing armies, fortifications
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for more grievous than those under which we
now live.These conditions, formed even before I left Amer-
ica to follow a military career abroad, were con-
firmed and intensified by the condition of the
European powers, taxed without mercy and made
"food for powder" to maintain or modify the
balance of power.Thus even those who fought as most bit-
terly admit that there could not have been
any of our present unexampled prosperity
had it not been bought by the blood, health
and strength of those who sacrificed them-
selves to save the country. As we have re-
peatedly said, there would not be \$1 in this
country where there is now \$1,000, had not
400,000 of the best and bravest of our sons
sacrificed their lives, and twice as many
their limbs, health and bodily vigor to
avert the ruin which was impending. In
place of our being able to report forty-three
billions of property in the country at the last
census, we would not have had more than a
decimal fraction of that amount.What base ingratitude it is, then, to refuse
a small sacrifice of this enormous wealth to
satisfy the just claims of those who sacri-
ficed themselves to gain it for the men who
now enjoy it!PATRIOTISM says: "Pay off the National
debt." SOUND BUSINESS says: "Free
the Nation from debt as soon as possible."THE PHANTASM OF REVENUE REDUC-
TION.There is something so seductive about
any talk of tax reduction that it captivates
at the mention many men, especially those
who know and think least of the science of
Government. Every man is prone to think
that he is enduring burdens that should be
taken from his shoulders, and the siren song
of the revenue reducer falls upon an ear
ready to listen to its strains.But it will be the wildest folly to begin
cutting and slashing at our revenue system
just for the sake of reducing. It will be
very easy to do a mischief that will cost the
people scores of times as much as the spec-
ious reduction will apparently save them.
Our revenue system—the revenue system of
any Nation—is a vast and complicated ma-
chine, which has been built up by years of
patient effort, infinite costly experiment, and
measureless disturbance of business while
it has been developing. It is impossible to
introduce a new system of taxation into the
business body politic without the most se-
rious consequence to all concerned. Many
business men are bankrupted by the changes,
many establishments are virtually destroyed,
much skilled labor is thrown out of em-
ployment and forced to begin again at great
disadvantage in other channels; many pub-
lic officials are tempted and corrupted by
the opportunities for fraud occurring while
the system is in the crude experimental
state, and all manner of evil follow.Let us take the tax on whisky for an il-
lustration. The whole world says that whisky
ought to be taxed, and taxed heavily. Every
civilized Nation draws a large portion of its
income from excise duties on alcoholics. Yet
the first time we tried to tax whisky a civil
war resulted, which compelled President
Washington to assemble the armies of the
country and organize a regular campaign
against the distillers and their friends.The next time we tried to tax whisky we
opened up a long record of corruption among
trusted officials, of unholy gains made by
men in power, of demoralization of business
men, of scandals in courts, Congress and else-
where, and of years of guerrilla warfare in
the mountain regions of the South. When,
as a war measure, we put a tax of \$2 a gal-
lon on high wines, it utterly disorganized
not only the distilling, rectifying and bar-
room business, but the vastly more impor-
tant interests which use alcohol in great
quantities for mechanical and medicinal
purposes. The tax was so heavy, so strange
and novel to our people's way of doing busi-
ness, the machinery by which it was col-
lected so crude and ineffective, the officers
appointed so inexperienced that at first the
Government was defrauded out of nine-
tenths of what was due it. There was
so much more breaking of the law than
obeying it that men who tried to obey
were forced out of the business, and it
passed almost wholly into the hands of the
scoundrels who evaded the law with more
or less success by concealment and trickery
or the bribery of officials. We can all re-
member how, during the administration of
Andrew Johnson, there were great whisky
rings in all the principal cities, made up of
the worst possible elements. At times, as
in New York, Brooklyn and New Orleans,
there were sanguinary riots to prevent the
revenue officers doing their duty. Daily
came reports from the South of revenue
officers murdered by mountaineers, and of mobs
of citizens preventing the arrest and punish-
ment of the murderers.The demoralization was so great that
while the tax on whisky was \$2 a gallon, no
dealer in liquors pretended to pay more than
\$1.25 a gallon, and it was constantly quoted
at that figure in the market reports of the
country.It took more than a decade of this wretch-
ed experience to reduce the chaos to the
present system, by which every dollar due
the Government is collected easily, cheaply,
and with absolute certainty; in which not a
cent is used to bribe officials, nor debase
politics, and to which all other related in-
terests are adjusted in perfect harmony.Do we want to go over this dreadful ex-
perience again? We will surely have to do
so if we break down the present system, for
all—even the President and Secretary of the
Treasury—admit that it is only a question
of time when we shall have need of the
money which the tax on whisky brings us.What is true of the whisky tax is true in
a less degree of other forms of National tax-
ation. Every one of them has cost an
infinity of trouble and expense to the Gov-
ernment and to the men engaged in indus-
tries near or remotely affected by them to
build up to their present equitable adjust-
ment. To abolish them will be to throw
away all the money and labor which has
been expended for this purpose; and, still
worse, it will be to derange all forms of busi-
ness which are related to them, and no man
can tell how far this derangement will
extend. We only learned their relations by
years of experience and costly experiment,
and it will be the height of unwisdom to
undo all this valuable work, especially at
this time, when no man complains of the
inequality or oppressiveness of the tax.Let our revenue stand as it is and use
the money derived from it to pay the Na-
tion's honest and over-due debts to its sol-
diers, and to meet, as they become due, its
debts to the bondholders.THE WATERBURY WATCH
is no cheap, catch-penny humbug, but a gen-
uine, reliable time-keeper, as reliable as any
watch made. This has been demonstrated
by the hundreds of thousands of them there
are in use in the country. We have sent
out many thousands of them, and every one
has given complete satisfaction. We guar-
antee every one that we send out.Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation?

PAY THE DEBT AT ONCE.

There can be no defense whatever to the
dishonesty of withholding the arrears of
pensions which are due the veterans. It is
fraud and robbery, and fraud and robbery of
a kind that is beyond palliation. No con-
tract could be stronger than the one which
the Government entered into with its sol-
diers to pay them adequate pensions in case
they were injured by reason of such service.
To those to whom it has granted pensions it
has conceded that they were injured by their
service, and that pensions are due them. But
it dishonestly withholds from those to whom
it has made a tardy acknowledgment of this
debt the portion rightfully due for the period
between the incurrence of the injury and the
time the pension was allowed. Sharp
practice like this in the commercial world
would exclude the man who practiced it
from association with honorable business
men. It is not a particle more honorable
or honest for the United States to say
that it will pay a pension for certain years
in which a man has been suffering from
disability, and will not pay for others in
which his disability was precisely the same,
than it is for any business man to say that
he will pay one-half the money due his cred-
itors and not the other half. The pension
for 1867 is just as honestly due as for 1867.
To take his pension for 1877 away from the
veteran is to swindle him just as cruelly and
wickedly as to take away his pension for
this year.Every month that the Government delays
this payment aggravates the offense and the
dishonesty, for by so doing an irreparable in-
jury is inflicted upon this deserving class of
creditors. It can never compensate a pen-
sioner who is now in the decline of life for
withholding from him that he sorely needed
to purchase the common necessities needed to
make his days of pain and weakness toler-
able.Let the Government at once apply some
of the millions it has lying idle in its vaults
to the discharge of this debt of honor. Let
it do it now—not next year, or even next
Summer—but now, when the veterans need
the money to carry them through the Win-
ter. Hundreds are dying every month to
whom this money has been due ever since
the war, and whose death has probably been
hastened, as their last days have certainly
been made more sorrowful, by the failure of
the Government to give them the money
due them.Pay the debt now.
Take the millions necessary from the
Treasury vaults, and distribute them among
the veterans to whom the debt is due.Convert that most idle money into active
capital, which will speedily find its way into
every storekeeper's till, every manufac-
turer's bank account in the country, and
give a healthy impulse to all manner of busi-
ness.Do this because it will be the highest
wisdom to distribute the surplus to the
people.Better still, do it because it is eternally
right that the Nation should pay its debts to
the men who saved its life.

WHO THEY ARE.

There are some honest, well-meaning
men of limited information among those who
are making the most noise about cutting
down the Nation's income, but the great
bulk of them are divided into three classes,
who are actuated by selfish motives. These
are:1. The soldier-haters, who want to defeat
all future pension legislation by putting it
out of the power of the Nation to pay pen-
sions.2. National-bankers, money-lenders, etc.,
who want to continue the National debt in-
definitely, and are scheming to do so by
putting it out of the Nation's power to pay
off its bonds as fast as they become due.3. The Free Traders, *per se*, of New York
and other seaboard cities, who want to abolish
the protective tariff and destroy our home
manufactures, in order that every ton of
produce raised on our fertile acres will have
to be sent to the seaboard for sale abroad,
and every yard of cloth and pound of iron
needed by our people will have to be im-
ported from abroad by these gentlemen of
the seaboard cities. This, they calculate,
will greatly increase their business impor-
tance and profits, and their calculation is
correct. Every yard of cloth and ton of
iron manufactured in this country is, in a
sense, a diminution of the importance of the
importers of New York, Boston, etc. If the
cloth or iron was not made here it would
have to be bought abroad, and the importers
would make a profit handling it. They
would also make a profit in handling the
breadstuffs or other produce sent abroad to
pay for it, and which are now consumed at
home by the men who are engaged in the
manufacture of iron and cloth. It is selfish
business considerations like these which
have made the New York and Boston men
and newspapers such bitter opponents of all
pensions, because these make a use for the
money derived from duties on importations,
and so help furnish justification for their
continuance.What we say is not theorizing or specu-
lation, but a calm statement of facts, as in-
disputable as the assertion that this is the
year of grace 1887. Anybody who stops to
reflect will see this at once.PHILADELPHIANS are not at all pleased
with the proposition to negotiate a treaty
of arbitration between the United States and
Great Britain. A meeting was held there
last week which was numerously attended
by leading citizens, and which decided
that the United States always got the worst
of it in such treaties. The verdict of the
Halifax Tribunal of 1871 was an instance of
illustration.MRS. LOGAN'S PENSION.
At a meeting of the Senate Committee on
Pensions last Monday it was decided to re-
introduce the bill giving Mrs. John A. Lo-
gan the same rate of pension now granted to
the widows of Gens. Hancock and Thomas.The veterans and their dependent ones
have waited long enough for the Govern-
ment to pay them what is their righteous
due. Let the debt be paid at once.

THE LOGAN FUND.

The contributions to a monument to our
noble comrade, John A. Logan, who was
mustered out of our ranks more than a year
ago, are coming in from day to day. They
are not coming in as fast as they should
for every man, woman and child in the
United States who honors patriotism and
courage should feel impelled to hasten to
lay a tribute on his tomb. Particularly
ought the veterans of the war and their
relatives to do this, for he devoted his life
and his great talents to their service. If
every man and woman who has been bene-
fited by John A. Logan's lifelong labor
should send even a widow's mite to build a
monument, one could be built as great as a
pyramid. The following contributions have
been received since last week:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Patrick W. Rogers, Mass., Kan. | \$1.00 |
| Henry C. Burt, Kansas, Pa. | 50 |
| Henry Harmon, Patterson, Pa. | 50 |
| W. H. Anderson, Bushnell, Ill. | 1.00 |
| George W. Lamson, Greenville, O. | 1.00 |
| Thomas Kamp, Quincy, Ill. | 1.00 |
| J. Hartman, Alton, Ill. | 1.00 |
| James Bookout, Rockford, Ill. | 1.00 |
| N. K. Flog, Topeka, Kan. | 50 |
| James B. Grant, Fowlerville, Mich. | 1.00 |
| Wm. Hammer, Mt. Morris, Mich. | 1.00 |
| Charles Brown, Clyde, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Andrew Allen, Piasa, Ill. | 25 |
| William James, Piasa, Ill. | 25 |
| James Grull, Piasa, Ill. | 25 |
| Daniel White, Piasa, Ill. | 25 |
| George A. Woodard, Kansas, Ill. | 1.00 |
| A. J. Drury, Kankakee, Ill. | 1.00 |
| F. E. Frisbie, Pontiac, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Ernest Thompson, Berwick, Ill. | 50 |
| John J. McMillen, Abingdon, Ill. | 50 |
| D. M. Wiley, Abingdon, Ill. | 25 |
| John Fordyce, Berwick, Ill. | 1.00 |
| A. C. Harding Post, No. 127, Roseville, Ill. | 1.50 |
| Thos. J. Denny, Lebanon, Ill. | 25 |

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Total this week | \$19.50 |
| Acknowledged last week | \$2,346.33 |
| Total | \$2,365.83 |

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ORATION.

In compliance with the request of several
comrades we republish below the text of
President Lincoln's immortal oration at
Gettysburg—incomparably the finest bit of
eloquence in any language:Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth upon this continent a new Nation,
conceived in liberty and dedicated to the propo-
sition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in
a great civil war testing whether that Nation, or
any Nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure.We are met on a great battlefield of that war.
We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final
resting place of those who here gave their lives
that that Nation might live. But in a larger sense
we cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow this ground.
The brave men, living and dead, who struggled
here have consecrated it far beyond our power to
add or detract. The world will very little note
or long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here.It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated
to the unfinished work which they here have thus so nobly
carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated
to the great task remaining before us, that from
this spot we take increased devotion to that
cause for which they here gave the last full
measure of devotion; that the Nation shall, under
God, have a new birth of freedom; and that the
Government of the people, by the people, for the
people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE DISABILITY PENSION BILL.

Last week Senator Maudslop introduced
into the Senate the bill prepared by
the G. A. R. National Pension Committee,
granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors
who are incapacitated for the performance of
labor, and providing pensions to dependent
relatives. It was read twice by title, and
Gen. Maudslop said:I introduce this bill by the unanimous
consent of the Senate Committee on Pensions.
It embodies the views of that great and
patriotic organization as expressed in their late
National Assembly. It was my purpose to move
that the bill lie upon the table, so that I might
at the convenience of the Senate submit some
remarks in regard to the subject matter; but I
deem it best to refer it direct to the Committee on
Pensions, in order that I may have the opportunity
to refer hereafter, when it shall come back from
that Committee, submit what remarks I may
see fit to make. I move that the bill be referred
to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The total number of claims received dur-
ing the week ending Dec. 10, 1887, was 4,697.
Of this number 920 were original invalid
claims; 373 widows; 5 war of 1812; 13 bounty
land claims; 22 navy claims; 2 old war; 163
on account of Mexican service; and 3,199 ap-
plications for increase.The total receipts of mail matter during
the week were 52,989 pieces. There were
44,129 letters and circulars sent out. There
were furnished for the use of claimants 5,266
names and postoffice addresses of officers and
comrades. The number of examinations re-
ported were 2,278. The amount of fees for
these examinations was \$12,563.52, or an
average cost per examination of \$4.52.Report of certificates issued during week
ending Dec. 17, 1887: Original, 617; increase,
785; reissue, 230; restoration, 58; duplicate,
3; accrued, 60; arrears, 0; Act of March
3, 1883; 0; Order of April 3, 1884; 4; Act of
March 3, 1885; 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885; 3; Act
of Aug. 4, 1886; 3; Supplemental, Act Aug.
4, 1886; 6; Mexican war, 261; total, 2,019;
Reissue made, date 0.

A WRETCHED IMPOSITION.

Col. L. D. Imnell, Washington, Mo., calls
our attention to the following communi-
cation received by him from the Adjutant-
General's office of his State:HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Nov. 8, 1887.
L. D. IMNELL, Esq., Washington, Mo.
SIR: Your letter of 31st inst. received. The infor-
mation desired will be furnished upon the receipt
of a fee of \$1 for a certificate, as required by act
of the General Assembly, approved March 3, 1875.
In care of Hermann Loeffler, Corporal, Co. I,
1st Mo. Art.J. C. JAMESON,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.D. MARKER, Chief Clerk.
It seems to us that this is a real imposi-
tion. So far as we know no other State in
the Union taxes its soldiers for furnishing
them with information that they may re-
quire in regard to their records.